

23 SEP 1949

A.

BOROUGH OF CONWAY.ANNUAL HEALTH REPORTOF THEMEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Dr. Wm. McKendrick, M.D. D.P.H.)

FOR THE YEAR1948.

Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
"Bodlondeb"  
CONWAY.

August, 1949.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Dr. W. McManis, M.D., D.P.H.)

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Health Department,  
Hospital Offices,  
"Bodoland"  
CONWAY.

August, 1929.



BOROUGH OF CONWAY.

Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
"Bodlondeb"  
CONWAY.

8th August, 1949.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE,  
CONWAY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my report on the health of the residents of your Borough in 1948.

The statistics show that Conway is a healthy town. 115 deaths occurred in the town, 82 of these concerned persons over 65 and only 4 concerned persons under 35 years of age. There is no way by which we can estimate morbidity but the number of notifiable infectious diseases fell from 153 in 1947 to 121 in 1948. There were 34 cases of Scarlet Fever. These mainly concerned the Gyffin area where there was a recurrence of cases over many months. Several visits to the school by me and by the School Medical Officer failed to reveal any carrier. By the end of the year, cases ceased to occur: whether our efforts in swabbing throats etc and in disinfection of school articles was contributory to this result is a matter of opinion. The incidence of Tuberculosis fell from 19 cases in 1947 to 12 in 1948 and deaths from Tuberculosis from 9 to 5. I regret to record two cases (both mild) of Diphtheria in children whose parents had refused immunisation. There was one infant death more than last year and two stillbirths more - the infant mortality rate was equal to that of the country at large. There were no maternal deaths.

The new National Health Service Act has now been in force for a year. It is too early to assess results because, it can hardly be claimed that the Act has "functioned". Teething troubles have been innumerable - almost enough to make one say "scrap the whole thing and begin again": I do not doubt but that time will evolve the present Act into a beneficent piece of legislation. It must be recognised that we are changed. Our whole attitude to life is altered. We all want homes and employment - but I wonder what many people want them for. Family life is breaking up. One need only cite the common attitude to old folk. Until recently they were regarded as essential parts of the family, to be cared for and humoured by the family: now we want special houses or "twilight homes" or any other place where we can put them - so long as they are not a burden on the family. The nation is mentally sick - medicine, drugs, appliances, hospital beds and all that the new Act gives us are of limited value except as a scapegoat.

Housing is still a serious problem - I doubt if physical overcrowding is as serious as it was 20 to 40 years ago - then families of from 7 to 10 were common: but today the lack of privacy is causing a mental distress. One family of 10 persons in 4 rooms is physical overcrowding: two families one of two persons and one of two persons and a baby, in the same house can be torture. We must not pay too much attention to the purely physical.

In the past the efforts of the Health Committee have been devoted to the provision of pure water, good sanitation, uncontaminated and unadulterated food to the control of infectious diseases and the removal of physical conditions dangerous to health. I think I can claim that in Conway we have been effective in these tasks. In this work the Sanitary Inspector has proved a tactful and successful servant and I commend his work.





I have also to record my appreciation of the support given me by the Committee and especially of the sane criticism and encouragement of the Chairman.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. McKENDRICK.

Medical Officer of Health.

PRESENT STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part time only)

Wm. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR:

REES GRIFFITHS, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Holder of Specialised R.San.I. Certificate on Meat and Foods, also carries out duties as designated Officer under

Shops (Hours of Closing) Acts.

Young Persons (Hours of Employment) Act.

Chief Inspector Beaumaris Port Health Authority,

Collection and Disposal of House and Shop Refuse and Salvage.

INDOOR STAFF:-

Clerk. Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough in Acres.....	4703.
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population.....	9796.
Number of Inhabited houses.....	2831.
Rateable Value.....	£67,339.
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£264.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.....	77.	64	141
Illegitimate.....	3	3	6
Total.....	80	67	147

Birth Rate per 1000 population = 15.0

<u>Still Births.</u>			
Legitimate.....	2.	3.	5.
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total.....	2	3	5.

Still Birth rate per 1000 population = 0.51

Infant Mortality.

Legitimate.....	1.	3.	4
Illegitimate.....	1.	0.	1.
Total.....	2.	3.	5.

Infant Mortality rates per 1000 births.

Legitimate.....	28.3
Illegitimate.....	133.3
Total.....	34.0

Deaths.

Male.....	60
Females.....	54.
Total.....	114.

Mortality Rate per 1000 population..... 11.6

Deaths from:-

Puerperal causes.....	0
Cancer.....	21
Measles.....	0
Tuberculosis.....	5
Diarrhoea.....	0.

The following table shows the corresponding figures for England and Wales and for Conway in 1947.

	<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>	<u>1947.</u> <u>Conway.</u>	<u>1948.</u> <u>Conway.</u>
Birth Rate.....	17.9	15.4	15.0
Stillbirth Rate.....	0.42	0.3	0.51
Infant Mortality Rate.....	34.0	26.5	34.0
Puerperal Mortality Rate...	1.02	0.0	0.0
Death Rate.....	10.8	14.8	11.6
Deaths from Cancer (persons)		28	21.







These figures show that the Conway statistics have approximated to the National figures. The Death Rate has fallen markedly. In 1947 there were 145 deaths whereas in 1948 there were only 114.

Once more the population is estimated to have fallen. There are 7 fewer residents than in 1947.

The combined still birth and infant deaths was 10 compared with 7 last year.

The following table shows the ages at which deaths registered in the Borough occurred.

<u>At Ages.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
0 - 1.	1.	1.	2.
1 - 5.	-	1.	1.
5 -14.	-	-	-
15 -24.	-	1.	1.
25 -34.	-	-	-
35 -44.	1.	1.	2.
45 -54.	7.	2.	9.
55 -64.	7.	11.	18.
65 & Over.	45.	37.	82.

These figures are extracted from the returns made to me by the Local Registrar and from adjustments made quarterly. They do not correspond exactly with the Registrar General's annual statement. No school child died in 1948 and only one "toddler".

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>1948.</u>			<u>1947.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	3	2	5	8
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	0	0	0	1
Influenza.....	0	1	0	2
Cancer:Uterus(Female).....	-	3	3	2
Buc.Cav.(Male).....	0	0	0	5
Stomach.....	2	1	3	5
Breast.....	-	7	7	15
Other.....	5	3	8	11
Diabetes.....	1	0	1	0
Intracranial Vascular Lesions.....	3	8	11	18
Heart Disease.....	26	11	37	45
Other circulatory diseases.....	1	3	4	4
Bronchitis.....	1	3	4	4
Pneumonia.....	1	2	3	2
Other respiratory Diseases.....	1	0	1	4
Gastric Ulcer.....	1	1	2	4
Other digestive diseases.....	1	2	3	4
Nephritis.....	2	2	4	3
Premature Birth.....	1	0	1	1
Violence.....	1	1	2	3
Other Causes.....	8	4	12	16

The above confirms the observation made last year. There was not a death from any condition that would normally be admitted to an isolation hospital but there is need for nursing accommodation for cancer and heart cases. It is good to see a sharp drop in the deaths from Tuberculosis.







So far the National Health Service has not really settled down. It will not do so for a considerable time: possibly when it does we shall engage in a mass attack on these crippling diseases that do not often cause death but that cause much suffering - e.g. Rheumatism, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Digestive disorders. No doubt preventive measures will become popular.

### Infectious Diseases.

Vaccination against Smallpox ceased to be "compulsory" in July. For many years, the exemption clauses were so freely used that the Vaccination Laws were more or less in abeyance. Vaccination is now done by the family doctor at the request of parents. I do not know how many ask for this protection. It may be that a "scare" will be necessary.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is now the responsibility of the County Health Authority but your own Officers are co-operating. I have visited each school offering initial or stimulation treatment to all school children.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. I have not been notified of the incidence of any case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1948.

### Other Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in 1948. I regret that two cases of Diphtheria occurred. The victims were not immunised. Fortunately they did not pay the full price for the folly of their parents.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	No. of Cases Notified at ages:-								No of Deaths notified at ages:-							TOTALS.
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards.	Under 1 year	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards.	
Diphtheria.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	34	-	11	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal.	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pul.T.B.	12	-	-	1	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5
Other forms T.B.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia.	7	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Measles.	33	1	12	17	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	12	-	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	12	-	4	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	120	2	40	43	7	12	10	6	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	9





TUBERCULOSIS.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to the employment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis in the milk trade: nor has it been necessary to enforce removal of persons suffering from Tuberculosis from unsuitable homes under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Indeed the latter section must be nearly impossible to administer as it is exceedingly difficult to find suitable places for those who need and who want admission to hospital.

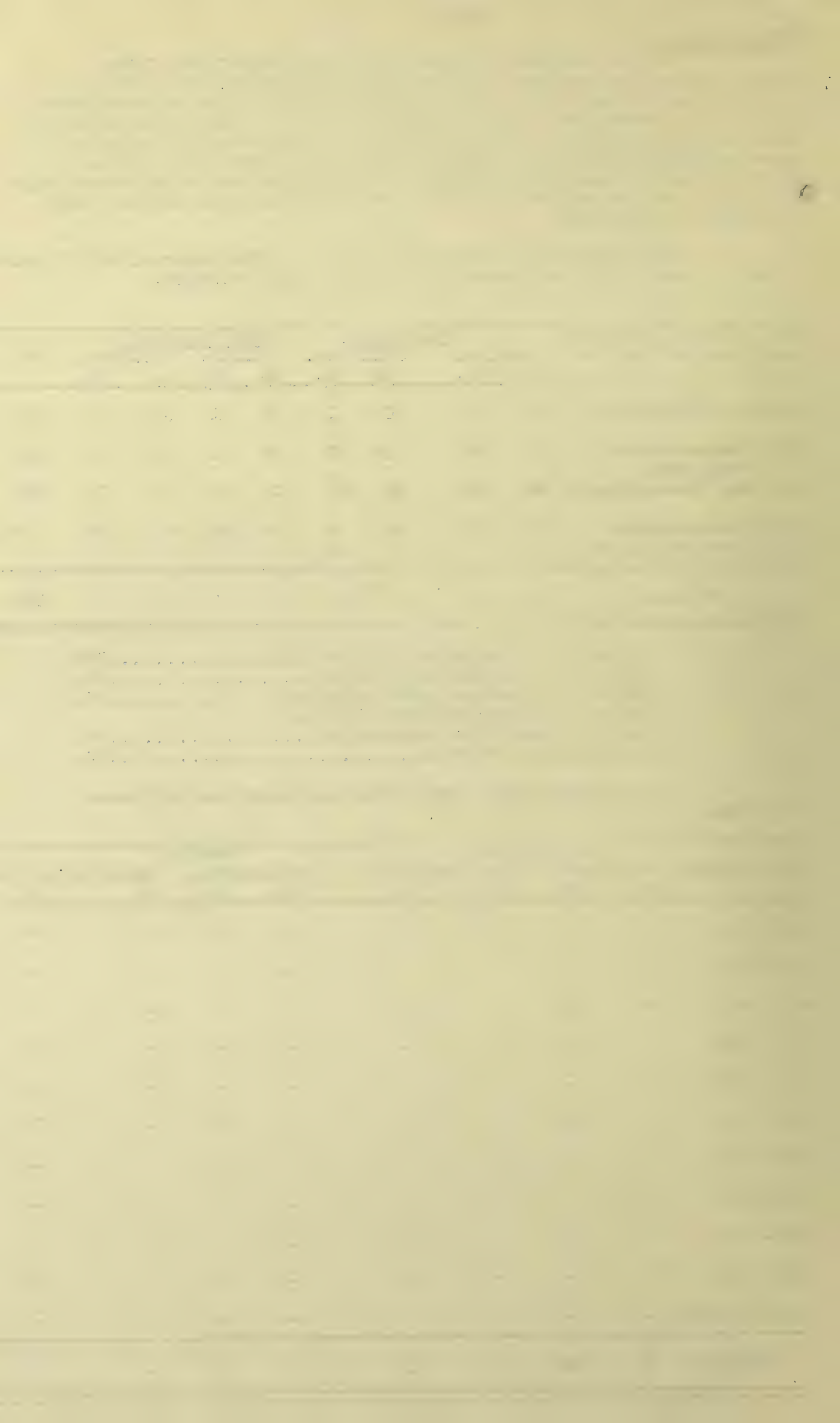
The following statement given me by the Tuberculosis Physician shows the work done to prevent and control this disease.

New Cases & Contacts examined during the year:	<u>Pulmonary.</u>				<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(a) Definitely T.B.	5	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	15
(b) Diagnosis not completed.	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
(c) Non Tuberculosis	40	45	16	22	0	0	2	1	126
(d) Tuberculosis Transfer cases.	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTALS.	52	61	17	23	0	1	2	1	157.

Number of attendances at the Dispensary.....339.  
 Number of Domicilliary Visits.....12.  
 Number of Service Cases examined..... 0.  
 Number of cases referred by the  
 Medical Board for Examination..... 7.  
 L.S.O. Cases returned..... 0.

The following table shows the age incidence of cases notified:-

AGE PERIODS.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 9.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24.	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	1
25 - 34.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 54.	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	4	8	-	1	2	1	-	2





GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.1. Bacteriology.

The Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service informs me that the following work was done for the Borough in his Laboratory:-

1. Nose & Throat Swabs.....	631.
2. Faeces.....	71.
3. Urine.....	40.
4. Miscellaneous.....	85.
5. Water.....	27.
6. Ice Cream.....	32.
	<u>886</u>

2. Milk.

This food has been subjected to much supervision during the year. During 1948, 419 samples were taken. Most of these were tested at the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Laboratory at Colwyn Bay. The results of the tests are analysed in a later part of the report by the Sanitary Inspector. About 20% of results were unsatisfactory but it should be remembered that when the milk from a vendor is found to be unsatisfactory, his milk is immediately re-tested. It is significant that T.T.Milk is on the whole less satisfactory than pasteurised milk.

3. Water.

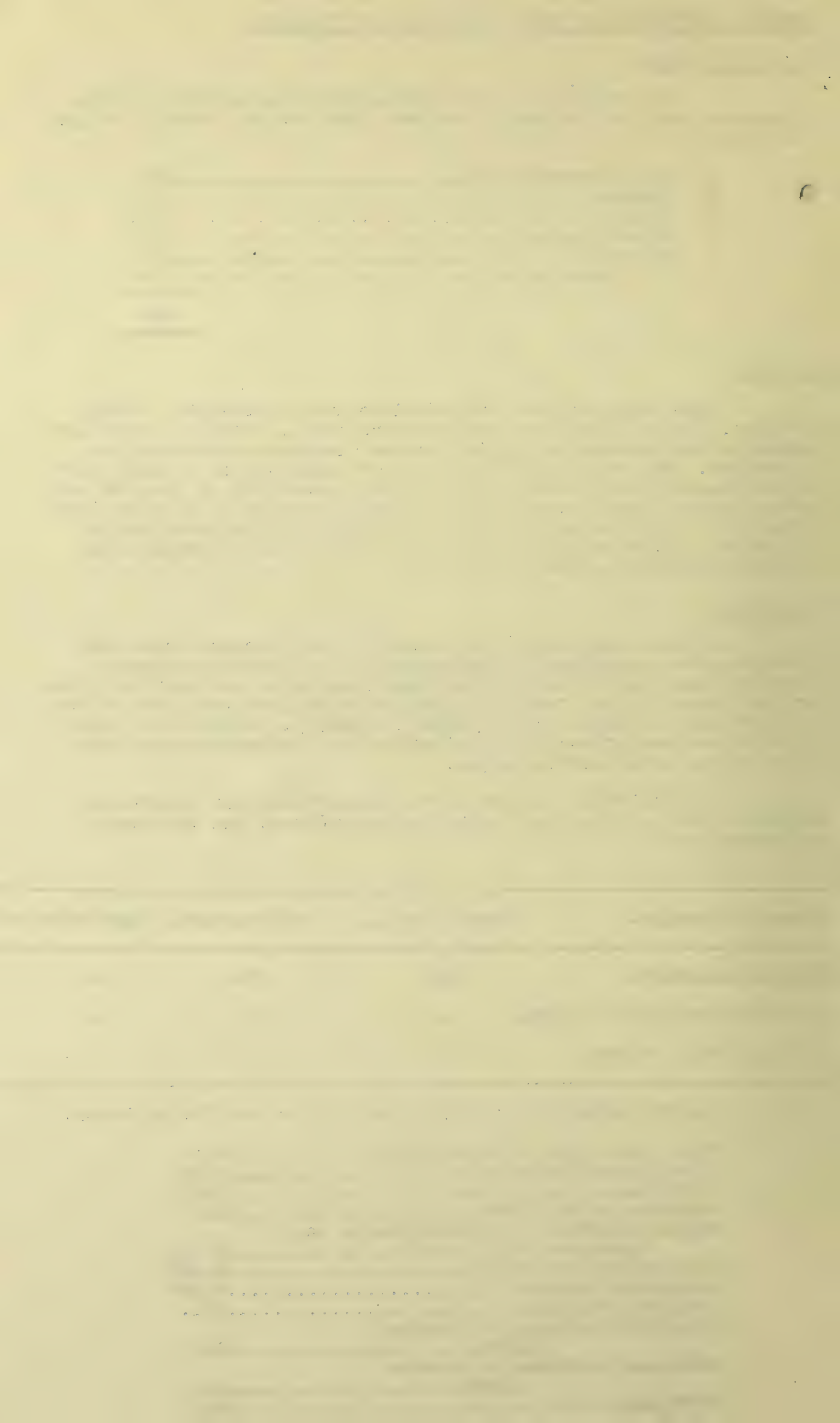
A good water supply is a town's most precious asset and Conway has an unsurpassed water supply. It's purity is beyond reproach, samples are taken with great regularity not only in Conway but in Colwyn Bay and from the mains en route from the Lake to the boundary, and all have proved Class 1. quality. Samples are also taken at various points of distribution lest contamination should occur in the local service pipes.

The following summarises the bacteriological reports on samples taken in Conway and by Mr.E.Oliver Jones, the Engineer to the Water Board.

Source of Sample.	Number taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Main at Boundary.	12.	12.	-
Distribution pipes in town.	4.	4	-
Bathing Pool, Deganwy.	5	5	-

The following is a chemical analysis of the Cowlyd Water:

Total solid matter in solution.....	6.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates.....	0.03
Nitrites.....	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides.....	0.8
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F.....	0.112
Free and Saline Ammonia.....	0.005
Albuminoid Ammonia.....	0.002
Lead, Copper, Zinc.....	Nil.
Temporary hardness in degrees Clark.....	0.6
permanent hardness in degrees Clark.....	0.3
pH Value.....	6.6
Colour.....	Less than 5 hazen units.





Mr. Oliver Jones informs me that the total quantity of water supplied to the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1948, was, 250,000,000, gallons. This enters the town from connections to the trunk mains at Gyffin, Conway Castle, Llandudno Junction Crossings, Pen-Y-Bont and Llangwstenin.

#### Ice Cream.

The following are the results of samples taken during the year.

<u>Grade.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>
1.	1.
2.	8.
3.	7.
4.	16.
	<hr/>
TOTAL.	32.

#### Nursing in the Home.

The Nursing Association have now ceased to exist as such. The nurses engaged by them have been taken over by the Local Health Authority (i.e. The County Council). As far as I can see, the change has been smooth - indeed few people know that there has been a change.

#### Clinics.

There has not yet been any change in the arrangements of Clinics.

1. Maternity & Child Welfare,  
at the Drill Hall, Conway, on 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
of each month at 2-0 p.m.
2. Minor ailments - When required.
3. Pre- & Post-Natal clinics - at Llandudno.
4. Tuberculosis Clinic.

There is not a Day Nursery in the Borough.

#### Venereal Diseases.

There is now a specialist in Venereal Diseases in the area. He attends at the various hospitals. Llandudno Hospital is most convenient and clinics are held there on Thursdays at 2-0 p.m. Females are encouraged to attend in the afternoon and males in the evening. There are also clinics at Bangor (C & A. Infirmary) and at Chester (Royal Infirmary).

#### Ambulance.

This is now a County service and is administered from Bangor.





Food & Drugs.

Mr. E. T. Edwards, County Officer under the Food & Drugs Act has supplied me with the following statement:-

List of Food & Drug Samples Taken.

Sauce; Essence of Coffee and Chicory; Saccharin; Currie Powder; Mixed Spice; Pepper; Tinned Turnips; Baking Powder; Honey Cough Syrup; Epsom Salts; Fish Paste (2) ; Cascara; Tonsillitis Tablets; Nerve Tonic; Cooking Fat; Margarine; Mint Sauce; Salad Dressing; Peanut Butter; Mustard; Oatmeal; Balsam of Aniseed; Relish; Ginger wine Essence; Pearl Barley; Spaghetti; Malt Vinegar; Jam; Tinned Beetroot; Noodles; Extract of Beef; Sweetfat; Ginger Marmalade; Semolina; Red Cabbage.

Milk Samples.		Food Samples.		TOTAL.
Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	
21.	3	36	-	60.

Clean Food.

We have always taken considerable interest in places where food is prepared for sale - cafes, restaurants, bakehouses, hotels etc., These are visited frequently by the Sanitary Inspector and several times each year I accompany him. These establishments on the whole attain a high level of cleanliness: those that were below standard have shown willingness to improve. I am glad to say that there is a very pleasant relationship between the proprietors of these premises and the Health Department. Many of them have taken delight in showing off improvements suggested by us.





SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT TO THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1948.  
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Mosquito Infestation.

Last summer was exceedingly damp and conditions were ideal for the production of larvae. Spraying continued whenever necessary but in spite of our efforts complaints continued to reach us from people who had suffered pain and irritation from the bites of these pests.

Vermine.

Very few cases of bug infestation come to our notice these days. We generally get to hear of it after a change of tenancy when the ingoing tenant has no hesitation in seeking our advice and assistance. On the other hand a visit to the outgoing tenant must be very tactfully conducted as they generally express horror at the very thought of a bug and some even state that they have never seen such a thing in their lives. I wonder can this be true !

Camping.

Holiday camping has been resumed but not on the same scale as pre-war. Many more people are spending their holidays in this way and much of the equipment is of a very high standard. Indeed some of the trailer caravans are priced at well over £1,000. The owners of such caravans are primarily concerned with choosing a select site, with good water and sanitation, accessibility and a view. Conway has much to offer in this respect and can commend itself to campers of the best type. Our hotel accommodation is very limited but of camping sites there is abundance.

Visits to camping sites.....25.

Rat Control.

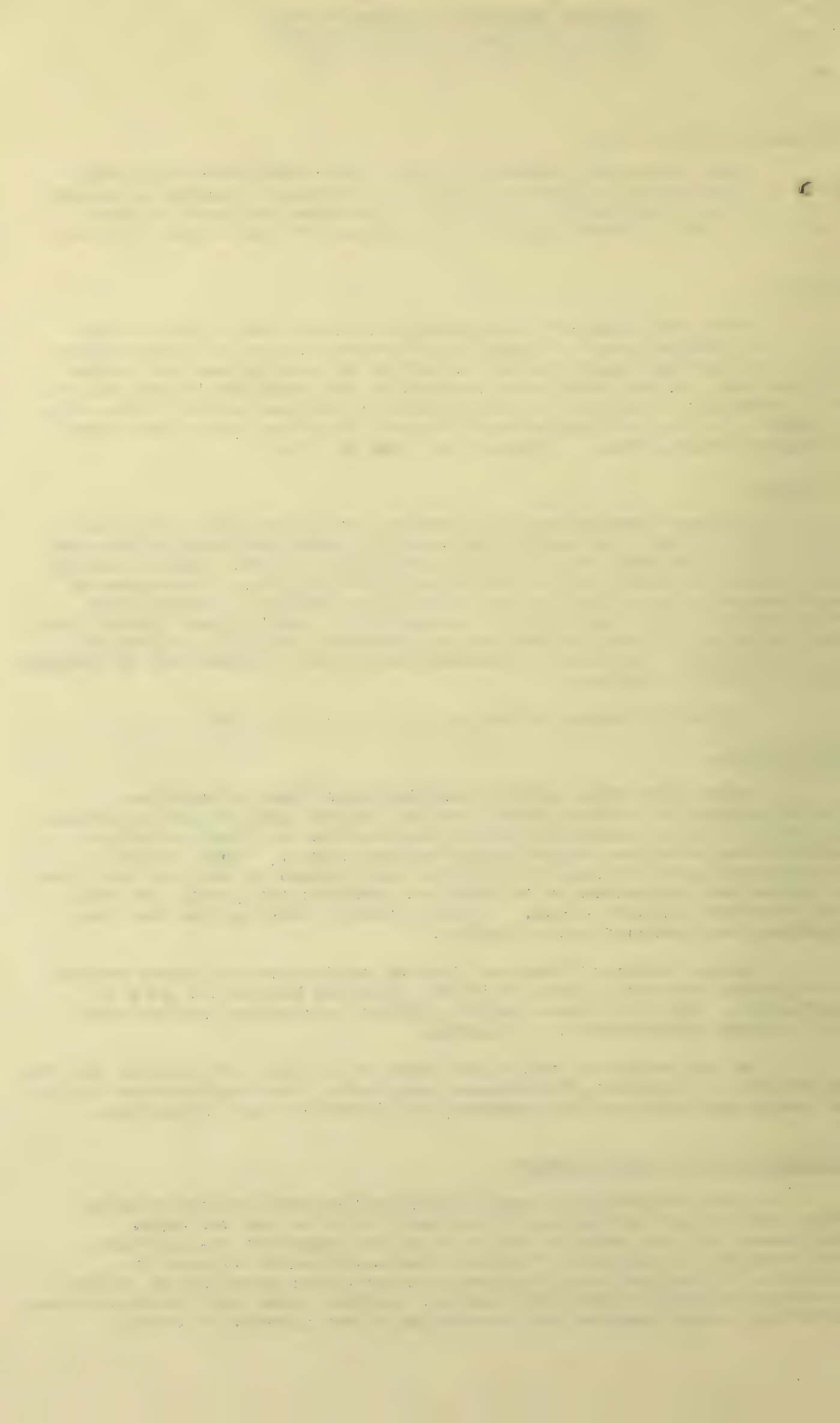
There have been very few complaints of rat infestation. In the absence of trained staff routine inspections are not practical. The refuse tip is constantly under observation and every effort is made to deal with new infestations as they occur. Most business people now appear to realise that the best method of dealing with rats in shops and warehouses is to make the premises rat proof, and this has been done in many cases. It is a heavy first charge, but the results are permanent and effective.

Large stocks of food and feeding stuffs are no longer stored for lengthy periods as used to be the practice before the days of austerity. This is also a helpful factor in checking infestation and keeping infestation to a minimum.

- On the matter of the appointment of a Joint Rat Catcher for the districts of Llandudno, Penmaenmawr and Conway, the negotiators failed to reach unanimity and the proposal has therefore been abandoned.

Control of Infectious Disease.

There is certainly much less time required for devotion to this part of our duties than there used to be in pre war days. One reason why our work is easier is in the improved co-operation and response on the part of those persons with whom we come in contact. I find that our requirements have been anticipated in the matter of stripping beds and bedding, washing rooms with disinfectants, spraying, colour washing and decorating after illness or death.





Food & Drugs Act.

We have continued to co-operate in the National Clean Milk Advisory Scheme and some good results have been obtained.

The practice of publishing results in the printed Minutes has been instituted by the Council.

A dealer may well consider that as he does not produce he need not be concerned about results. In practice this is not the case, no dealer wishes to sell milk which is known to be sub-standard in keeping quality and the obvious reaction is for him to prod the producer into some activity, or to change his producer. In both cases the effect is the same.

Milk is kept hanging about much too long before it is consumed. Last evening's milk and this morning's milk are bottled this afternoon for delivery tomorrow, anytime up to and beyond midday. It is then kept for use up to breakfast time of the following day. The cycle is this:-

Monday's P.M.	} Delivered } Wednesday } to } consumer.	} Used up } to } Thursday } breakfast time.
Tuesday's A.M.		
bottled on		
Tuesday.		

It thus requires four days keeping quality in order to render milk fit for use until the last drop, very few milks will attain that standard in Summer temperature. It appears to me that pasteurisation and heat treatment, in addition to being used as safety factors, are also being abused as the principle factors in trying to give milk eternal life.

Modern aids such as heat treatment and refrigeration make this all too easy for the distributor, but the result to the housewife is disastrous when she has to depend only on inefficient food storage.

No. of Samples taken.Resaz. Disc. Reading.

117.....	6.
66.....	5½
76.....	5
35.....	4½
56.....	4
119.....	3½
10.....	3
6.....	2½
3.....	2
1.....	1½
2.....	1
3.....	½
22.....	0.

3 Samples were damaged in transit.

Total Samples taken .....419.

The following visits of inspection were made:-

Dairies.....	231.
Cowsheds.....	197.
Retailers.....	531.





Number of Producer Retailers on Register.....	11
Number of Producer Wholesalers on Register.....	16
Number of Producers for own private consumption (Convalescent Homes) .....	1.
Number of Retailers only.....	10
Bottling Licences.T.T.....	2
Refrigerating Licences T.T.....	4
Accredited Producers.....	-

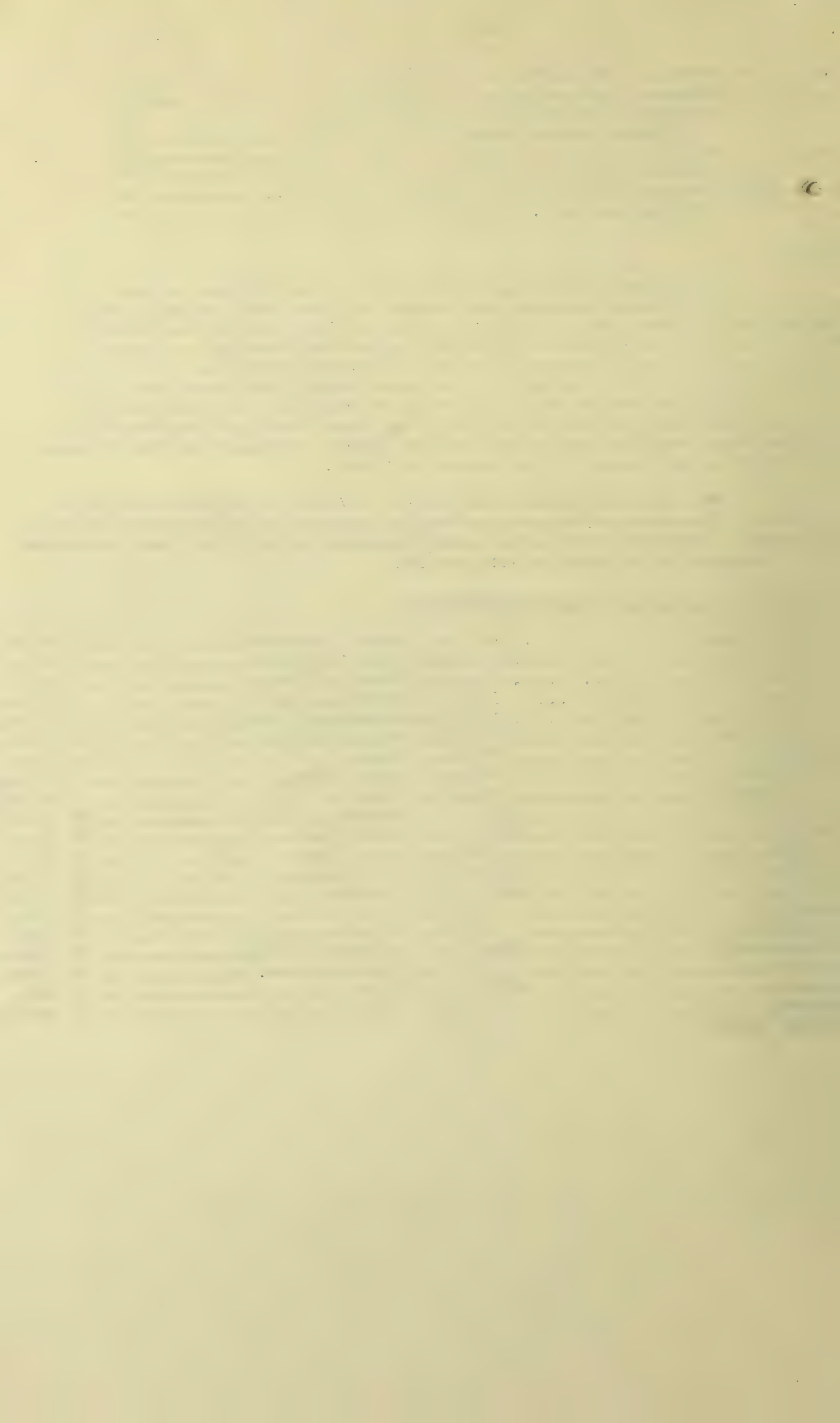
### Meat.

No animals are slaughtered within the Borough area. The standard of meat reaching the shops has been well maintained. There was one instance of a hind quarter of beef which was obviously "wrong" and showed distinct dropsical signs and absolute absence of rigor mortis after 36 hours. We were informed that the other three quarters had set satisfactory. We later found that they had been put in cold store where they had set perfectly, a very favourable circumstance for the setting of anything wet; the hind quarter which reached this district had been left to "hang" normally and we refused to accept it and caused it's return to depot.

The circumstances here again lead me to believe that the resources of modern refrigeration can be used to the detriment of the consumer. Refrigerators were never intended to stiffen "wet" carcasses in the absence of natural rigor mortis.

### Classified List of Articles Condemned.

Baked Beans.....	36 tins.	Meat & Vegetable.....	11 tins.
Peas.....	28 tins.	Lamb tongue.....	1 tin.
Cod Fish.....	7 stone.	Steak & Kidney.....	1 tin.
Pilchards.....	1 tin.	Luncheon Meat.....	9 tins.
Filets.....	6 stone.	Sausages(Tinned).....	7 tins.
Salver Hake.....	20 tins.	Stewed Steak.....	12 tins.
Salmon.....	7 tins.	Bacon.....	4 lbs.
Fish Cakes.....	5 lbs.	Irish Stew.....	6 tins.
Fish Paste.....	2 Jars.	Soup.....	5 tins.
Fish Rolls.....	19	Butter.....	26 lbs.
Oysters.....	51 tins.	Margarine.....	72 lbs.
Shrimps.....	4 tins.	Soya Flour.....	60 lbs.
Cockles.....	3 tins.	Tomatoes.....	13 tins.
Mussels.....	202 tins.	Pickles.....	91 jars.
Herrings.....	3 tins.	Spaghetti.....	1 tin.
Marmalade.....	4 tins.	Walnuts.....	5 lb.
Frozen Beef.....	210 lbs.	Evaporated Milk.....	74 tins.
Rabbits.....	1 crate.	Gooseberries.....	2 jars.
Lamb.....	211 lb.	Plums.....	1 tin.
Grapes.....	1 tin.	Tomatoes juice.....	1 gall.
Orange juice.....	2 tins.		





SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH.HOUSING STATISTICS.1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts..... 124.  
 Number of Inspections made for the purpose..... 297.
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925..... 0.  
 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 0.
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 0.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 18.

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers..... 16.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs..... 0.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-

- (a) By owners..... 0.  
 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... 0.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 16.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:-

- (a) By Owners..... 2.  
 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... 0.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 0.

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... 0.

Houses scheduled demolished by owners..... 0.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Subject: [Illegible]

Reference is made to [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

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[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]



(a) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	0.
Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit:.....	0.
Number of houses built by private enterprise.....	17.
Number of houses built by Borough Council.....	98.

#### Housing Act, 1935 - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year.....	0.x
(2) Number of families dwelling therein.....	0.x
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein.....	0.x
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year....	3.
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority.....	22.
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	99.
(d) Particulars of any such cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....	-
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.....	x

x Owing to war-time conditions which still operate in the Borough, there is, of necessity, a continuation of the overcrowding as referred to in previous Annual Reports.

#### Work carried out during 1948.

Number of houses inspected for Housing defects.....	124.
Number of houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	18.
Number of houses defective, rendered fit in consequence of informal action.....	16
Number of houses defective, rendered fit in consequence of formal action.....	2
Number of houses recommended for demolition.....	Nil
Number of houses re-inspected, including supervision of repairs.....	200
Number of houses informal notices served.....	16
Number of houses formal notices served.....	2.

#### Summary of Notices Served during 1948.

Drains.....2.	Doors & Woodwork.....2.
Roofs.....5.	W.C. Structure.....2.
External Walls.....1.	W.C. Flush.....5.
Vent. cord, Windows.....3.	W.C. Pan.....4.
Internal Walls.....2.	Bins.....5.
Gutters, Downspouts.....2.	Water Supply.....2.
Dampness.....5.	Statutory Nuisances.....2.
Sink & Waste.....3.	Preliminary Notices.....2.





Summary of Inspections carried out during 1948.Sanitary.

Complaints.....	114.	"Points" Scheme enquiries.....	786.
Nuisances.....	115.	Re-inspections.....	200.
Fumigations.....	43.	Recorded for 1st time.....	-
Factories.....	125.	Estates owned by Council.....	97.
House Refuse.....	474.	Overcrowding.....	3.
Public Health Act.....	459.		
Rats.....	135.		
Miscellaneous.....	103.	<u>Milk &amp; Dairies.</u>	
Drains.....	18.		
Disinfestations.....	127.	Dairies.....	231.
Camps.....	25.	Cowsheds.....	197.
Water.....	35.	Retailers.....	531.

Housing.Shops.

Butchers.....	219.
Food.....	185.
Bakehouses.....	56.
Food & Drugs.....	283.
Others.....	143.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.

Total number of miles covered during the year including Salvage (estimated owing to breakdowns).....	7790.
Average weekly mileage.....	149.9
Total number of loads collected(excluding salvage).....	1339 Loads.
Average weekly loads.....	25.7 "
Total weight of refuse collected(average load 2 tons)....	2678 tons.
Average weekly weight collected.....	51.4 tons.
New Calls made during the year.....	88.
Population of the Borough (Registrar General's estimate).	9796.
Area in Acres.....	4703
Weight per 1000 persons per annum (tons).....	273.4 tons.
Refuse weighed.....	2%
Nett expenses per 1000 persons:	
Collection.....	£ 34.
Disposal.....	£ 4.
Total.....	£ 38.

SALVAGE RECOVERED.

<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>		<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>
68.	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tons of Paper.....	£403.	£691.
3.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tons of Rags.....	38.	33.
7.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwts. Non ferrous Metal.....	7.	6.
3 Ton.	19 cwt.	Black Scrap metal.....	6.	2.
414.	471.	Dozen Bottles.....	31.	35.
256.	322.	Dozen Jars.....	12.	16.





(7)

House Refuse Collection & Disposal (contd).

Methods of Collection.....	100%	Mechanical Haulage.
Methods of Disposal.....	100%	Controlled Tipping.
Average Haul (Miles).....	5.	
Average Number of Persons per house (estimated)	3.4	
Wet Refuse.....	None.	
Average interval between collections in Urban area.....	7 days.	
Average interval between collections in outlying districts.....	14 days.	
Is refuse brought to the kerbside by tenants..	No.	

House Refuse Collection & Disposal (cont'd)

Methods of Collection..... 100% Mechanical  
Household Disposal..... 100% Controlled  
Tipping..... 5.  
Average Haul (Miles)..... 5.  
Average Number of Persons per house (estimated) 3.4  
Cost House..... None.  
Average interval between collections in  
Urban area..... 7 days.  
Average interval between collections in  
outlying districts..... 14 days.  
Is refuse brought to the kerbside by tenants.. No.